

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1812.

[Vol. 26.]

## The Kentucky Gazette

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

### CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS if paid in advance, or THREE DOLLARS if paid at the expiration of the year.

THE POSTAGE on letters addressed to the Editor, must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

THE PRINTING-OFFICE is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

### KENTUCKY GAZETTE SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS in arrear, it is not doubted, will take the first opportunity of discharging their respective accounts, agreeably to the terms of subscription: and such as owe nothing for preceding years, and who may choose to pay in advance for the ensuing one, will greatly oblige me in so doing. The different Post Masters in the state, where this paper is delivered, are requested to receive payments—new subscribers—discontinuances, &c. The accounts of delinquents will be shortly made out and forwarded.

An expensive assortment of NEW TYPE has been procured from Philadelphia, and every necessary arrangement has been made for executing BOOK & JOB PRINTING, in a handsome style. Printing paper of a better quality will be received in a few weeks.

T. SMITH.

LIST OF LETTERS in the Lexington Post Office the 1st day of January, 1812, which will be sent to the General Post Office, if not taken out in three months.

JOHN JORDAN, JR. P. M.

A. Agner Benjamin Andrews James Allen Jesse  
Ashby Capt. W. H. A. B.  
B. Berry Capt. Benjamin Bacon John C. Buckham Nancy  
Bell David 3 Beach Capt. John Baskett Jesse  
Baker Isaac L. 2 Bouley C. F. C. C.  
Barber James Beamish George  
Bridges John Brown Mrs. Elizabeth  
Beatty James Brechin Philip  
Brockenridge J. C. Bobbet Randolph  
Blest Anthony Berry Taylor  
Bucy James Burn Andrew  
Ball Drusella

C. Campbell Catherine Cavin Edward Cromwell Benjamin Campbell John P. Cabell Benjamin S. Cartmell Elijah Campbell Robert Clark Charles Cooper Sarah 2 Crow Leonard Campbell Maj. Wm. Crokit Robert Croxton Richard Clear Jacob Chinn Achilles Callen Robert

D. Dadley Ambrose Davis John Davis James Davenport Saml. T. 3 Dhurst George Dooley John or James Davis Samuel H. Davis Robert Daviss Joseph H. 2 Dorsey William

Elder Thomas Ervin John Eater William

F. Favor Silas Flournoy Mathias 2 Fryatt Edmund Flurnoy col. Thomas Fargison Mary Ann Floyd John

G. Gatewood Larkin Grady Samuel Goodwin Lloyd K. Graves Benjamin Grayson Fred. W. S. Gray George Gains Joseph Grant Polly D. Graves George

H. Hardin William Hamilton Joseph D. Hawkins Martin Holmes William Hite Rob. G. 2 Henson William Hunter James Herte Maria Louisa Horland James Holman John Harrison Daniel & Co Hunter Henry Handley John Howard William

J. Jones John R. Jones Eliza Carter Johnston John Jackson Richard

K. Killwell John Kidd Catharine Kennedy George Keaty Daniel

L. Lemon Joseph J. Lewis Elizabeth Lilly Gabriel Lighter Henry Lyle Miss Jane

M. Morrison Mr. McHillings John Meredith Elisia Menefer Jarrot

Mills Charles H. Martin James M'Quilkin Robert Martin John Martin Benjamin McGill Robert M'Chanaian M'Nitt William Morgan Nathan Moore John W. Morrison Abner McCall William

N. Nelson Jas. Obannon Nichols Jonathan

O. Neal Robert Ogilvie James 4 Oliver David Oliver James Ornett Jesse

P. Proctor Charles Pollock William Patten John Patterson Miss Jane Price John Pearson Allen Pogue Robert

R. Richardson Patsey Ross Samuel Rice Michael Rose Charles Robinson George Rollins Thomas Rankin Adam

S. Sneed John & Co. Starkkey Josiah S. 4 Steele Mary Scott Jane M. Sparks William 2 Shields William Scott James Scott Thomas Stubblefield Peter Steele Charles Sleet John Steel Solomon Steel Robt. Sheets Lewis Stewart Sarah Studman Thos. Stout Folly

T. Temple Benjamin Trout Vendel Tennison Joseph Toles Rawleigh D. Toney Elijah Troop George L. Taylor John Tuil Samuel Templeton Henry

UV. Usher N. L. Vawters Herman

W. Woods Adam White John Wilman Cornelius Wyatt Maj. John Woolfolk Thos.

2 Ward William Wilmot Robt. Wilson Sarah F. Watson James Watson William Ware Frazer White James Wright Pitts R. Willis Richard Wild William W. Woolfolk Robt. Whaley James Wright George Whaley Benjamin Whaston Robt. Ware Nicholas Ward Lawrence Wilmott Col. Robt.

Y. Young Leonard

### (BY AUTHORITY.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE  
Twelfth Congress,

Which commenced at the City of Washington, on  
the 4th of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

AN ACT  
To authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the members of Congress, the secretary of the senate, and the clerk of the house of representatives be, and they are hereby respectively authorised to transmit free of postage, the several messages of the President of the U. States of the 11th and seventh days of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and the documents accompanying the same, printed by order of the senate and by order of the house of representatives to any post office within the United States and territories thereof, to which they may direct, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.  
GEO : CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate. December 12, 1811.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT  
Making a further appropriation for the support of a Library.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the balance of the former appropriations made to purchase books for the use of congress, there shall be appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars yearly for the term of five years; to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and expended under the direction of a joint committee, to consist of three members of the senate and three members of the house of representatives to be appointed every session of congress during the continuance of this appropriation.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.  
GEO : CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate. December 6, 1811.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT  
To authorise the surveying and making of certain roads, in the state of Ohio, as contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown in the territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorised to appoint three commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark by the most eligible course, a road from the foot of the rapids of the river Miami of Lake Erie, to the western line of the Connecticut reserve, and a road to run southwardly from Lower Sandusky to the boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, which said road shall be sixty feet in width; and the said commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who, if he approves of said surveys, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States; and the said roads shall be considered as established and accepted pursuant to the treaty held at Brownstown in the territory of Michigan, on the twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

See 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid roads shall be opened and made under the direction of the President of the United States, in such manner as he shall direct.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall each be entitled to receive three dollars, and their necessary assistants one dollar and fifty cents for each and every day which they shall be necessarily employed in the exploring, surveying and making said roads; and for the purpose of compensating the aforesaid commissioners and their assistants, and for opening and making said roads, there shall be and hereby is appropriated the sum of six thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.  
GEO : CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate. December 12, 1811.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT  
For the relief of Abraham Whipple, late a captain in the Navy of the U. States.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the navy be, and hereby is directed to place upon the navy list of invalid pensioners of the U. States, Abraham Whipple, late a captain in the navy of the United States, who has been so disabled in the line of his duty, while in service, that he is unable to support himself by labor; and who shall be entitled to receive one half the monthly pay of a captain in the navy, to commence from the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ten, agreeably to the provisions contained in "An act for the better government of the Navy of the United States."

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.  
GEO : CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate. December 12, 1811.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT  
Allowing further time for completing the payments on certain lands held by right of pre-emption, in the Mississippi Territory.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the purchasers of public lands by right of pre-emption in the Mississippi territory, who have made payment of their first instalment of the purchase money, be allowed until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, to complete the payments on their lands respectively, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.  
GEO : CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate. December 12, 1811.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT  
For the relief of Josiah H. Webb.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Josiah H. Webb, who was wounded in the Creek nation of Indians while employed in carrying the mail of the U. States from Athens in Georgia to New-Orleans, be, and he is hereby allowed the sum of fifty dollars, payable annually out of the treasury of the United States, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and continued during his natural life.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.  
GEO : CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate. December 12, 1811.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT  
Extending the time for opening the several land offices established in the territory of Orleans.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the sixth section of an act entitled "An act providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana," and to repeal the act passed for the same purpose and approved February sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, as directs that the several land offices established in the territory of Orleans shall be opened on the first day of January and on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said land offices shall respectively be opened on such day or days as the President of the United States shall by proclamation designate for that purpose; and the public land shall in every other respect be offered for sale at the said offices in the same manner as is directed by the aforesaid act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.  
GEO : CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate. December 6, 1811.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG OF JAN. 1.

### NEW-YEAR.

The Old-Year having past away, custom prescribes a social interchange of compliments and congratulations on the arrival of the new. We respect the motives of such a usage, though we are neither slaves to it, nor admirers of it. In the first place, the flight of time, (invaluable time!) excites regret in the thoughtful—once gone, it is irrevocable, and its opportunities take wing with their leader! When individuals or communities can facilitate the menses on the good use of it, there may be some room for congratulation; but, when they cannot, perhaps there is no great wisdom in firing away the old year with a "joy go with you"—unless it be to encourage the hope that the next shall be more productive of good than its predecessor. They who chuse to moralize on this theme, may carry it farther—we not having either inclination or time for a set essay, relinquish it almost at the threshold—having started the game, we disinterestedly leave others to run it down if they please, or amuse, or instruct, or weary themselves in the pursuit.

On this occasion, we are not without cause of mourning and of gladness—social man is not made for himself, his sympathies are kindled (if the thought or the phrase be legitimate) at his neighbor's torch. The generosity of rational animal nature rejoices with those that do rejoice, and weeps with them that weep."

A glance at the condition of our brother man in Europe sickens the soul & saddens the heart.

A comparative view of the western world eviates our hopes, and feeds just expectations.

What is the state of Europe, once the chosen seat of liberty, and even now the nursery of sciences and letters, of arts and arms?—Liberty is banished from thence—she can neither find a pillow for her head, nor foundation for her feet. The men of the continent are crushed by imperial and despotic power—those of the isles are fettered by blindness and corruption. On both and on all an emboldened priesthood stand ready to rivet the fetters! Such, generally, has been the occupation of standing priests and standing armies, both in the heathen and christian eras!

In the struggle for power, what changes and revolutions have been witnessed! The political element, like the great deep, has been and continues to be, the scene of tremendous storms and havock—One species of ravenous fish is not more ready to devour another, than our European nation to destroy or subjugate its neighbor. In this unparalleled conflict, (occurred chiefly by England) the Italian and Swiss republics have disappeared; the French republic has disappeared; all Germany is metamorphosed; & Holland, Brabant, the Hanse towns, and states of Italy, &c. are incorporated with France, whose potent, extraordinary and arbitrary chief, like an irresistible whirlpool, draws every thing in the dread vortex of his influence and power. He wages a war of unexampled extent and combination against his creator England—“it is Death against Sin” whose insular situation and maritime ascendancy enable her to repel him for a while. But, it requires no prophet to foretell, that the stronger must finally overcome the weaker power. England must yield to France, or rather to the combined world and her own mad, unjust, and wasteful policy. If she become not a French province, she must at least descend to the third or fourth grade on the scale of nations. Even in such a winding up (in dramatic phrase) as this there is some consolation for the calamities she unrelentingly inflicted for so many centuries on surrounding nations. We will not vainly guess at the consequent state of Europe under its Mammoth ruler—Worse than it now is, it cannot be.

But the convulsions of Europe are likely to redound greatly and permanently to the happiness and liberty of the whole continent of America, and even some of its islands. The Mexican provinces adjacent to us, have nearly achieved their object, after a series of bloody struggles—they may be considered independent, and we are advised from a source in which we place entire credit, that the time is not distant when a Mexican ambassador shall be dispatched to the United States. We have seen what is done in Venezuela—that confederacy have performed a part of the great work of sundering the colonies from the wrecked fortune and fate of Old Spain. The junta of Buenos Ayres have parried with skill and spirit the insidious attempts of lord Strangford, (the English minister at the Brazils) to repress their patriotism, by English mediation. South America, then, will not return to Egyptian bondage, either through the wiles of England, or the intrigues of France.

To look at home, after this short excursion, affords pleasing hopes. Congress are about to perform what they ought to have done during the first week of their session; but the proverb properly runs, “better late than never.” Our seamen are not liberated; but we hope they shall be. England has not relinquished her practical depredations upon our men and our lawful commerce; but we hope that congress will compel her to desist. Should England be dispatched to the United States. We have seen what is done in Venezuela—that confederacy have performed a part of the great work of sundering the colonies from the wrecked fortune and fate of Old Spain. The junta of Buenos Ayres have parried with skill and spirit the insidious attempts of lord Strangford, (the English minister at the Brazils) to repress their patriotism, by English mediation. South America, then, will not return to Egyptian bondage, either through the wiles of England, or the intrigues of France.

We are not yet certain that congress are sufficiently in earnest to discomfit hidden artifices for delay and nothingness; but we hope they will speedily afford us “proof positive”—every thing augurs well. We have an army; but we have no hope that congress will promptly prepare the best “materials” for war—an army of regulars and volunteers. If proper means be used, the latter would be “the flower of the nation”—a body of honest yeomanry unsurpassed in hardness, courage and patriotism.

Our numbers, our agriculture and manufactures, are pleasing subjects for remark; but, without an enlightened and liberal, unwavering policy in government, they may be converted into topics of reproach, or causes of lamentation. China, Persia, or Hindostan, all Africa (and we might add Europe) can but enumerate crouching slaves and arrogant despots; the arts may flourish under their sway; the land may bloom under tillage and suns and dews; but, man languishes in thralldom and

degenerates under the rod. To avoid their fate, we must avoid their policy; must not indulge the submissive disposition of the Hindoo, nor the predatory spirit of the Arab, nor the avarice of the Hollander, nor the sinister ambition and cupidity of England. We must go to war for *vital rights*, and sheath the sword when they are regained and secured. But we must estimate things according to their worth; liberty before life—persons before property—We must be just to all classes of citizens or of mankind; for, we cannot too often repeat, “it is justice that establisheth a nation.” Have we been just to the seaman? Thanks to governor Wright, he has put the question to Congress, in the view of a gazing world—“Will we recover, recompence and defend our hardy mariners?” This Congress and this year will give the momentous reply!

Since the commencement of the republican administrations, in the short period of ten years and a few months, forty-six millions of the principal of the national debt, beside interest and three millions of unfunded principal, have been extinguished; 34 millions of the old debt remain to be paid, together with 11 millions incurred by the purchase of Louisiana. The amount of public debt extinguished by the republicans, would defray the expenses of a war which would restore us to the full enjoyment of those commercial and political rights, of which we have been divested by the aggressions of the belligerents. At the termination of such a war, our national resources would be less embarrassed than at the era when the federalists were expelled from office. These facts alone are demonstrative of the superior policy and wisdom of the republicans of this country.—American.

It is a subject of regret with many that Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, permitted himself to be chosen Speaker of the house. His talents and information are certainly of the first order—on the floor, they might have been greatly serviceable to his cause and country—in the chair, they are in some measure lost to both. In accepting what he deemed the most honorable, he has abandoned what is considered the most useful station. It is true that in Committee, he may have an opportunity of directing the thunder and lightning of his nervous and vivid eloquence against the enemies of liberty and independence; but in the House, his lips are closed. He must listen to the bombastic harangues of Quincy, the petulant invectives of Randolph, and the tedious disquisitions of Gold, without the privilege of reply. He has, in fact put himself *hors du combat*, when impious duty called him to a share in the conflict, and unfaulding laurels waited upon an easy victory.

Tren. T. Am.

IMPRESSION  
Extract from the Message of the governor of Pennsylvania to the legislature of that state, December 5, 1811.  
“To the general government we look for that wisdom in council and persevering energy of action which will cause that power to respect all our rights and redress our injuries; and especially that of impressing our seamen. To despoil us of the fruits of our honest industry and legitimate enterprise, palpably unjust—but, to enslave an American citizen, and compel, by the galling lash, brother to stain his hands with brother's blood, is adding insult and cruelty to injustice—and trampling in the dust, the most precious and essential attribute of a free and independent nation.—Devoutly deprecating the miseries of desolating war—prudence imperiously suggests the propriety and the necessity of preparing to meet every event.”

It appears by the details of the late

country. Opposing therefore, our no debt at all to 600 millions of public debt, which is said to shield the one, and our one million of freemen to the 800 thousand *gens d'armes* of the other, and which of the three has most reason to boast her resources?

#### THE CHESAPEAKE ARRANGEMENT.

While we applaud the conduct of the President in giving such an evidence of his disposition to settle existing difficulties between this country and Britain, yet we hope one particular in the offer on the subject of the Chesapeake will be relinquished; viz.—the pecuniary compensation of the British to the widows, &c. of the murdered American citizens. No compensation ought ever to be admitted as an equivalent for the blood of our citizens. Such precedent on the records of Congress may lead the European nations in future to put a price current on the lives of our Seamen, and they may think, if they enter on their pension list, that they may kill them with impunity. We hope the compensation will never be accepted; but if the acknowledgement is in other respects, agreeable, let the widows, &c. of the unfortunate men look to the beneficence of their own government, rather than to be fed with the hands besmeared with the blood of their dearest connections.

The closing of the President with the whole preliminaries offered by the English, affords an evidence of his high regard for the honour of the United States; and there is no doubt that according to the full extent of the acknowledgement made by the British he meant to reserve to Congress the high ground of relinquishing the pecuniary compensation offered, and to preserve the confidence of our Citizen Sailors in their own government. We ought ever to establish one principle; that there is no price current for the blood of American Citizens.—Chron.

MILE'S MUNCHAUSSEN TALE.  
Has been circulated widely; and was believed by some persons, until it appeared incredible how he could travel from New-Orleans to N. York, on foot, and at the rate of forty miles a day! The following advertisement, (which contains as much *spirit* as a resolution or manifesto of congress, though in less elegant language) shows that Miles has been either mistaken or crazy. We copy it from a Charleston paper:

Whig.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE read, in the public prints, an affidavit, from a New-York paper, made by one BENJAMIN MILES, who pretends to have been taken up in the streets of New-York, on the 21st of June last, and carried on board the French privateer schooner *La Vengeance*, under my command.

That report is so infamous that I consider myself bound to answer to this lying story. It will not be difficult to prove the falsehood of it. I can prove that the said privateer *La Vengeance* was in New Orleans on the 21 of June last, and not in New-York. This liar (Miles) says that the schooner *La Vengeance* was not coppered—I can prove she has been coppered more than four years ago. This liar again says he was sent up to New Orleans, in the *Vengeance's* boat, on the 15th or 16th of August last, she lying then several miles below. I can prove by the Savannah custom-house that said schooner *La Vengeance* has been lying in that port ever since the 5th of July last.

To explain the matter, I will tell you that if this Benjamin Miles does really exist, he must be a damn'd scoundrel vagabond, for making such a false report of the vessel under my command, and if this report is nothing else but a fabrication of some f..... he is no better. Should I know him, I would soon make him repent for doing all his possible to throw such odium on the French flag.

LOMINE, *Captaine.*

Charleston, November 24th, 1811.

#### FROM IRELAND.

The editors of the Whig have been favoured with a variety of Irish newspapers, (from the north) magazines and other publications, which afford a treat both rare and rich. We have no disposition to plague ourselves or our readers with much of their political contents.—As the political state of Ireland is ably depicted in the Belfast Magazine for September, there is no pleasure in viewing the Golgotha: “The political sky of Ireland, (says the author of the “monthly retrospect of politics”) like its natural sky, has always been capricious, unbalanced and turbulent. The constituent elements, in both appear in perpetual conflict, and never to harmonize, for any length of time.” Yet, they hope for prosperity and sunshine: but, even that hope is clouded and damped by doubts and fears. They depend on a prince—but know not what he will do! All is anxious uncertainty.

It is worthy of remark that a well informed American citizen now in the British dominions in Europe, draws this conclusion from his actual observations on the present embarrassments of England and Ireland—the temper of the people, &c. That this is the mostauspicious moment for the United States to strike for their rights and honor: That in doing so we shall certainly obtain justice for ourselves.

We pledge ourselves for the accuracy of this statement; and we think it has claims to regard at this critical moment, when Congress are rising superior to fear, intrigue, submission and selfishness. May Heaven smile on all their laudable

proceedings, and frustrate all plots against the efforts of that indignant spirit, which ought to secure the rights of America!

Whig.

#### Twelfth Congress.

##### REPORTED FOR THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

##### SPEECH

Of the Hon. H. CLAY, on the Bill from the Senate to raise an army of twenty-five thousand men.

Mr. CLAY observed, that when the subject of raising an additional military force, had been discussed some days past, it was the pleasure of the house not to deliberate upon it in committee of the whole. He should not complain of this course of proceeding, nor indeed of any other which they might think fit to take on any occasion; but the effect had been to preclude him who now had the honor to address the chair, from participating in debate; from taking upon him that share of responsibility for measures which it had become important to adopt at the present moment; a responsibility from which he should never shrink, at any period, or on any subject. He owed it to himself, to his constituents, to his country, to express, on this occasion, his views of the great interests involved in the bill under consideration.

The first question which presented itself, in relation to this bill, was as to the quantum of force which it proposed to raise: Was it too large or too small; too strong or too weak?

The contemplated army was, to his mind, too great for peace; and he was fearful, far as it was above the wishes of some of those with whom he generally had the honour to act, that it was too small for the purposes of war.

The bill provided for the raising of twenty-five thousand troops; the bill recently passed was intended to complete the enlistments for six thousand more. The whole would amount to thirty-one thousand.

Deducting for sickness, to which raw troops were peculiarly exposed, and for other deficiencies, a reasonable number of these troops, and to give the most favourable result, we should not raise by both bills more than twenty or twenty-five thousand effective men.

Could a country boundless in extent,

with a numerous line of forts and garrisons, liable to invasions and predatory incursions at every point, be defended, and at the same time

a war carried on, by a less number of regulars than twenty-five thousand? If the legislative councils did err in such a case, they ought to

err on the side of safety and vigor. The question was—will you embark in a war, which shall

be feeble and protracted to a great length of time; or will you make a vigorous stroke, and put an end to this territorial war at once?

Canada is the avowed object. Suppose you conquer upper Canada, you must leave men behind to hold it, when you march to Quebec.

Your rear must be protected; it would be a

new mode of warfare to leave it unprotected!

Gentlemen would be deceived if they calculated upon the treason of the Canadian people. Well, sir, you lay siege to Quebec, garrisoned,

he was informed, by seven or eight thousand British forces; you must have at least double that number to take possession of the place.

Suppose Quebec reduced; high as was his

sense of the valor of his countrymen, he did

not believe that militia or volunteers could be obtained to retain it for as long a period as

would be necessary. But in respect to the

question of economy, he conceived that it would

be more expedient to raise a large force at once. With an army of twenty-five thousand men, the territorial war would probably terminate in one year; while it would last, waged with eight or ten thousand troops, three or four years.

He said the territorial war; for he was

aware that for years after the enemy should be

driven from his provinces, hostilities might be

prosecuted on the ocean. So much for the

quantum of the proposed force. Were he to

amplify, as well he might; were he to draw too

extensively on the patience of the committee,

they might feel disposed to protest his drafts.

He advanced to the consideration of the

nature of the troops. Our republican jealousies;

our love of liberty; the danger of standing armies, were themes which had been successfully

touched, in discussing the subject before the

committee, at least so far as their feelings were

concerned, however little weight they might

have produced on their judgment. He did not

stand on that floor as the advocate of standing armies in times of peace; but when war be-

came essential, he was the advocate of raising

able and vigorous armies to ensure its success.

The danger of armies in peace arose from their

idleness and dissipation; their corrupted habi-

ts, which moulded them to the will of ambitious chieftains. We had been the subject of a

base for years by tourists through this country,

whether on horseback or on foot, in prose or in

poetry; but although we might not have ex-

hibited as many great instances of discoveries

and improvements in science, as the long es-

tablished nations of Europe, the mass of our people

possessed more general political information

than any people on earth; such information

was universally diffused among us. This cir-

cumstance was one security against the ambition

of military leaders. Another barrier was

derived from the extent of the country, and the

millions of people spread over its face. Paris

was taken, and all France consequently sub-

jugated. London might be subdued, and Eng-

land would fall before the conqueror. But the

population and strength of this country were

concentrated in no one place. Philadelphia

might be invaded; New-York or Boston might

fall; every seaport might be taken; but the

country would remain free. The whole of our

territory on this side the Alleghany might be

invaded; still liberty would not be subdued.

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land would fall before the conqueror. But the

population and strength of this country were

concentrated in no one place. Philadelphia

might be invaded; New-York or Boston might

fall; every seaport might be taken; but the

country would remain free. The whole of our

territory on this side the Alleghany might be

invaded; still liberty would not be subdued.

He advanced to the consideration of the

nature of the troops. Our republican jealousies;

our love of liberty; the danger of standing armies, were themes which had been successfully

touched, in discussing the subject before the

committee, at least so far as their feelings were

concerned, however little weight they might

have produced on their judgment. He did not

stand on that floor as the advocate of raising

able and vigorous armies to ensure its success.

The danger of armies in peace arose from their

idleness and dissipation; their corrupted habi-

ts, which moulded them to the will of ambitious chieftains. We had been the subject of a

base for years by tourists through this country,

whether on horseback or on foot, in prose or in

poetry; but although we might not have ex-

hibited as many great instances of discoveries

and improvements in science, as the long es-

tablished nations of Europe, the mass of our people

possessed more general political information

than any people on earth; such information

was universally diffused among us. This cir-

cumstance was one security against the ambition

of military leaders. Another barrier was

"That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase, under the direction of the president of the United States, of salt-petre and sulphur, for making the same into powder, and for ordnance and small arms for the use of the navy of the United States."

The committee rose, the House agreed to the amendments, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

#### IN SENATE

Tuesday, January 7.

Mr. Smith, (Md.) from the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President as relates to the evasions and infractions of our commercial laws, reported a bill, in addition to the act supplementary to the act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes.

The same committee also reported a bill supplementary to the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

Both these bills were ordered to a second reading.

Received from the House of Representatives the bill to raise an additional military force, which they had passed with amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of John Burnham, which was passed.

A message was received from the President of the U. S. States, inclosing the report of the director of the mint.

January 8.

The bill in addition to the act supplementary to the act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies,

The bill supplementary to the act regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, were read the 2d time. The bill directing the times in which lands sold at public sale, and that revert for failure in payment shall again be sold, was reported by Mr. Worthington without amendment.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill to raise an additional military force.

The amendments to the first section were disagreed to, 24 to 3—as also the 25th section, 25 to 1—it was then.

Resolved, That the Senate agree to all the amendments to said bill, except the proviso in the first section and the three additional sections, to which they disagree.

[The proviso disagreed to, is in the following words:

"Provided, however, That commissioned officers for six only of the said regiments shall be appointed, until three fourths of the privates requisite to complete such six regiments have been enlisted, when the commissioned officers for the remaining seven regiments shall be appointed."

The following are the three sections disagreed to:

"That the officers, who may be appointed in virtue of this act, shall respectively continue in commission during such term only as the president shall judge requisite for the public service; and that it shall be lawful for the president to discharge the whole or any part of the troops, which may be raised under the authority of this act, whenever he shall judge the measure consistent with the public welfare."

"That no general, field or staff officer, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emoluments until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall continue therein."

"That in the recess of the Senate, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint all or any of the officers, other than the general officers proper to be appointed under this act, which appointment shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent."

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 7.

The bill for raising an additional force of 25,000 men, yesterday passed its third reading in the House of Representatives by a majority of *sixty* votes. Some amendments have been made by the House which require the concurrence of the Senate; and the bill has yet to receive the Executive approbation before it becomes a law. But, as the bill originated in the Senate, it is not probable that much opposition will be made in that body to the slight amendments of the House; nor, as the bill goes far to put the nation into that armour and attitude recommended by the President in his message at the opening of the session, is it at all probable that his signature will be withheld. So that we may consider the bill as having become a law.

The passage of this bill, it is expected, will dissipate the cloud of misrepresentation which has overshadowed the proceedings of Congress. Suspicion and jealousy can no longer affect to believe that Congress are not in *earnest*. After agreeing to raise 25,000 additional troops, there cannot remain a shadow of doubt of their employment in *war*, as soon as they can be organized for service; unless a very material change should take place in the state of our foreign relations. *Int.*

JANUARY 9.

The Senate have rejected all the amendments of the House of Representatives to the Army Bill which go to limit the appointment of officers, &c. by very large majorities. It remains for the House to recede from, or insist on, their amendments.

The House of Representatives have progressed in the digestion and consideration of other preparatory measures suit-

ed to the crisis, as will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of the two last days. The bill for organizing a volunteer corps was yesterday debated in committee of the whole. The number authorised is *Five thousand*; and an appropriation of three millions of dollars is contained in the bill, applicable to the objects it contemplates. The committee made considerable progress in the bill, but adjourned without reporting it to the House. There is not much doubt of its passage through the House of Representatives.

#### KENTUCKY GAZETTE

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations humb'ring at his back."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1812.

DIED—On Sunday last *Mr. Robert Campbell*, in the 58th year of his age.

The deceased has been long a resident of this place, and always supported the character of an honest citizen and a true friend to his country and its republican institutions. He was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to America previous to the revolution, in which he bore an active and honorable part.

On Saturday last, in this place, *Mr. George Frick*, Hatter—late of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

A contract with *Mr. Isaac Yarnall*, paper-maker of this neighbourhood, will enable the Editor to furnish his subscribers with the *Gazette* on paper of a better quality than heretofore—the present and preceding numbers may be considered as a specimen. Let it be repeated, that no exertion shall be spared to render the "KENTUCKY GAZETTE" in every respect worthy its increased and increasing patronage. But old arrears must be settled, and subscribers must pay punctually. No advance will be made in the subscription—the extra expense which has been incurred in paper, types, &c. is due to the additional support so liberally bestowed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Another Enemy to Intolerance," shall have a place next week. "Bertoline, No. 4," was received too late for this publication—by the way, if the time and attention of the author is not wholly devoted to the Bank subject, the editor would be glad of a few moments conversation with him.

Two Negro Boys, neither of them more than 15 years of age, have been tried by the Fayette County Court for burning Mr. John W. Hines Factory, and found guilty. We understand they will be hung on the 18th day of February next.

Several Negro Fellows were apprehended and examined before a magistrate, for setting fire to Mr. Tibbatts' bakehouse and chandler's shop, on the night of the 11th inst. But one has been committed for trial.

#### TOLERATION.

Who art thou vain mortal that darest intrude thyself between my God and me? If I have an account to settle with Heaven, am I not competent to effect it myself? Can you be more interested than I am? or, if you are, why insult me—why denounce me—why publish me to the world as the vilest animal in existence? May I not possibly be right as well as you? If so, by what grant either of Heaven or Earth can you be justified in assaulting the purity of my motives? The great God of Heaven suffers me to enjoy liberty—suffers me to investigate freely and without any fear, all subjects my mind may chance to pursue—and informs me by the eternal laws of my nature, that *I can only believe as my understanding directs me*. Yet you—you dust and ashes of the earth, arrogating to yourself Heaven's power, would do what Heaven refuses to do—you would stay the progress of my mind—you would end all enquiry which did not exactly suit you—you would prostrate me in the eyes of society and send me headlong to eternal punishment! Away from this land, persecuting spirit!—IN TOLERANCE! INTOLERANCE!!!

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

JAMES BARBOUR, Esq. of Orange (Speaker of the House of Delegates) is elected Governor of Virginia for one year, in the place of the lamented *G. W. Smith*, Esq.

Nat. Int.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious accounts (says the *Boston Chronicle*) lately published in the several newspapers of this town in regard to the sacred cause of Buenos Ayres, there does not remain the least doubt, after a careful perusal of several newspapers and other publications from June to September last, and in open conversation with a gentleman lately arrived from that country, who had resided there between three and four months, with the advantage of possessing the Spanish language, that the triumph of liberty and independence in those vast, rich and delightful regions, will finally be complete.

We learn that despatches reached this city yesterday from *Mr. Barlow*, our Minister in France. *Mr. Edward Griswold* of New-York is the bearer. He came over in a vessel arrived at Norfolk from England, where *Mr. G.* touched on his return home. We learn verbally that

the aspect of our concerns in that country were flattering, though it is said no change had taken place in the actual state of affairs.

Whig.

[CIRCULAR.]

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16, 1811.

Sir,

It having been announced, in some of the public prints, that I was a candidate for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, and feeling a wish that it should become generally known, I have thought it advisable to communicate it by letter to my friends, with whom it will rest to give the information a greater extension.

I do not deem it necessary to enter into details on this subject with my fellow citizens, whose observations on my life and conduct, both public and private, will best furnish them a guide for the disposition of their votes. One thing I can say with certainty—should I be their choice, I shall not be wanting in zeal to promote their individual happiness, and the public prosperity, by all those means which the constitution and laws may place in my power.

The political crisis of our common country is believed to be momentous, and to call aloud for those exertions of patriotism which alone can rescue us from the difficulties of our situation. Fortunately a great portion of the duties resulting from this state of things, devolves on the general government, which is administered by men whose talents and virtues have deservedly the confidence of the people.

Should my fellow citizens prefer another to myself, I shall nevertheless retain a grateful recollection of their former friendship and confidence.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

GABL SLAUGHTER.

TO THE FREE-MEN OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Having waited to see who would offer as Candidates for the Chief Magistracy of the State for the next term—I have finally concluded, as there appears to be but one, to present myself for your suffrages.

Adopting this measure, I am not so sanguine, as to believe you may not make a better choice. Having however, devoted some portion of my life to the service of my country—and having also on many former occasions experienced the partial, and to me highly honored regard of my fellow citizens, I am the more inclined again to offer myself to their confidence—conscious that the trust heretofore confided to me, so far as my limited talents extended, has not been abused; it will be one of the greatest pleasures of my life, to add to my own conviction the testimony of my countrymen.

Believing that my Fellow Citizens will think of themselves, and will do with me as they deem right,

I remain,

With sentiments of unalterable attachment,

Their obedient servant,

JOHN FOWLER.

LEXINGTON, 11th Jan. 1812.

THE FIRE AT RICHMOND.

[In addition to what we have before published on this melancholy subject, a lengthy narrative was prepared for this day's paper, copied from the "Enquirer," but we are obliged to omit it: we have only room to add the following correct list of unfortunate sufferers, as published in that paper.]

The committee appointed by the meeting of the citizens of Richmond this day, to ascertain the number of the unfortunate persons who perished by the burning of the Theatre on Thursday evening last, have according to order, proceeded in the discharge of that melancholy duty, and lament exceedingly that they have discovered the loss greatly to exceed the number which was at first apprehended, and beg leave to submit the following list of those who are dead and missing as the most accurate which they have been enabled to discover.

A List of Dead & Missing.

J. T. WARD.—Geo. W. Smith, gov. Sophia Trout, Cecilia Trout, daughters of Mr. Trout; Joseph Jacobs, Elizabeth Jacobs, his daughter, Cyprian Marks, wife of Mordecai Marks, Charlotte Raphael, Adeline Bausman, daughter of Mrs. Bausman, Ann Craig, daughter of Mrs. Adam Craig, Nuttal a carpenter. Pleasant a mulatto woman belonging to Mr. Wm. Rose, Nancy Patterson, woman of colour supposed to have perished.

MADISON WARD.—Abraham B. Venable, president of the bank, Wm. Southgate, son of Wright, Benjamin Botts and wife, Arianna Hunter, Mary Whitlock, Julian Harvey, 2 Miss Herons, Mrs. Girardin & child, Mrs. Robert Greenhow, Mrs. Moss, Barak Judah's child, Mrs. Leslie, Edward Wanton, a youth, George Dixon a youth, William Brown, Mrs. Patterson, John Welch, a stranger, nephew to Sir A. Pigott, late from England, Margaret Copland, Margaret Anderson, Sally Gatewood, Mary Clay, Lucy Gwathmey, Louisa Mayo, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Green, Mary Davis, Thomas Frazer, a youth, Jane Wade, a young woman, Mrs. Wm. Cook and daughter, Elizabeth Stevenson, Mrs. Convert and child, Patsey Griffis, Fauny Goff a woman of colour, Betsey Johnson, a woman of colour free, Philadelphia missing.

MORRISON WARD.—Mrs. Taylor Braxton, Mrs. Elizabeth Page, Mrs. Gerrod, James Waldon, Miss Elliott from N. Kent, Mrs. Gallego, Miss Conyers, Eut. James Gibson, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Miss Maria Nelson, Miss Mary Page, Mrs. Laforet.

Nat. Int.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious accounts (says the *Boston Chronicle*) lately published in the several newspapers of this town in regard to the sacred cause of Buenos Ayres, there does not remain the least doubt, after a careful perusal of several newspapers and other publications from June to September last, and in open conversation with a gentleman lately arrived from that country, who had resided there between three and four months, with the advantage of possessing the Spanish language, that the triumph of liberty and independence in those vast, rich and delightful regions, will finally be complete.

We learn that despatches reached this city yesterday from Mr. Barlow, our Minister in France. Mr. Edward Griswold is the bearer. He came over in a vessel arrived at Norfolk from England, where Mr. G. touched on his return home. We learn verbally that

REGISTER OF THE DEAD.

In addition to the 63 persons who were published in our last, from the Report of the committee, we are pained to be compelled to submit the following melancholy list:

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Miss Elvira Coutts, Mrs. Picket, not wife of Mr. G. P. Miss Littlepage, Jean Baptiste Rezin, Thomas Lecroix, Robert Ferrill, a mulatto boy.

EXPIRED SINCE

On Saturday night, Mrs. John Boshard. And at 11 o'clock on Sunday night; Edward James Harvie, Esq. in consequence of an injury received in his efforts to save his unfortunate sister from the flames!

Not one life has been lost from Manchester. Mrs. Hatcher has broken a limb.—*Enquirer*

At a meeting of the Directors of the UNION FIRE COMPANY, at the house of William Satterwhite, in the town of Lexington, on Saturday the 18th of January, 1812—

Samuel Trotter was elected Director-General and Treasurer.

As Blanchard, Lt. Director General.

David Logan, Secretary.

The following Directors were appointed to attend at their respective Engine Houses immediately on an alarm being given, and with the Captains to cause their engines, buckets, tubs, hose, &c. to be conveyed to the place of fire:

1st Division, *Cornelius Coyle*.

2d Division, *Charles Wilkins*.

3d Division, *John Brand*.

The following were designated Line Directors, whose duty it is, on alarm, immediately to proceed to the place of fire, and form lines from the most convenient and best pumps to the fire and engines: to change or relieve the lines as in their judgment may be necessary to keep silence and see that the lines are in good order, and water regularly forwarded to wherever it may be wanted during the continuance of the fire:

1st Division, *Lewis Sanders*, *Levi Young*.

2d Division, *Joseph Hudson*, *Thomas Bodley*.

3d Division, *John Fisher*, *L. Comstock*.

William Hanson is appointed to take charge of the ladders and fire hooks; and with the company of Fire-men, to be organized, is to have them conveyed wherever they may be wanted.

A Resolution passed authorizing a committee to procure four additional ladders, four fire hooks, three rope-ladders, and three tubs, to put under the pumps, all to be marked with the name of the company, &c. and a fine of \$10 imposed on any person who will use them, unless in case of fire.

Also, a Resolution for procuring twenty-four hats for a company of Fire-men, which are to be presented, by the Directors, to the most active and enterprising men at a fire, within the bounds of the town, who are to be organized as a company of Fire-men; to choose their own officers; to attend at the fires for the purpose of getting on houses, pulling off roofs, &c. each with an axe, hatchet or saw, and be exempt from other duties at fires, unless in extreme cases when otherwise ordered by the Directors.

Adopting this measure, I am not so sanguine, as to believe you may not make a better choice. Having however, devoted some portion of my life to the service of my country—and having also on many former occasions experienced the partial, and to me highly honored regard of my fellow citizens, I am the more inclined again to offer myself to their confidence—conscious that the trust heretofore confided to me, so far as my limited talents extended, has not been abused; it will be one of the greatest pleasures of my life, to add to my own conviction the testimony of my countrymen.

Believing that my Fellow Citizens will think of themselves, and will do with me as they deem right,

I remain,

With sentiments of unalterable attachment,

Their obedient servant,

JOHN FOWLER.

LEXINGTON, 11th Jan. 1812.

&lt;

**LOTTERY,**  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF INCLOSING AND ORNAMENT,  
IN THE  
**Court-House Yard**  
In Lexington;  
Under the direction of the County Court of Fayette  
**SCHEME.**

1 Prize of . . . . .	\$ 1000	is . . . . .	\$ 1000
1 . . . do . . . . .	500	is . . . . .	500
2 . . . do . . . . .	200	is . . . . .	400
4 . . . do . . . . .	100	is . . . . .	400
8 . . . do . . . . .	50	is . . . . .	400
20 . . . do . . . . .	20	is . . . . .	400
40 . . . do . . . . .	10	is . . . . .	400
250 . . . do . . . . .	6	is . . . . .	1500
226 Prizes, amounting to . . . . .	\$ 5000		
674 Blanks.			

1000 Tickets only, at \$ 5 each, . . . \$ 5000  
The drawing will be at the Court-House so soon as the tickets are sold, and will be finished in one week—and the prizes paid sixty days after, at the Lottery office.

Persons taking two or more tickets, may have a credit until 30 days after the drawing, by giving a note with approved security.

(?) Prizes in the Lexington Library Lottery taken for tickets.

James Morrison, Thomas Bodley, John H. Morton, Nath. G. S. Hart, David Castlemann, **MANAGERS.** Charles Wilkins, Abner Le Grand, Alexander Parker, William Prichard, **MANAGERS.** James Coleman, John H. Morton, Nath. G. S. Hart, David Castlemann, **MANAGERS.**

\* \* Tickets in the above and the William & Mary College Lottery of Virginia, for sale at the Lottery Office by

JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH, Agent, Lexington, Sept. 18, 1811.

**Regimental Court of Appeals.**

**DELINQUENTS** who have been fined by the court for the assessment of fines for the 42d Regiment of Kentucky Militia the present month, are notified that the time for appeal will expire on the first day of February next.

Any person desirous of appealing, will leave their grounds for appeal, duly qualified to, at my office, previous to that time.

DAVID TODD,

Nov. 29, 1811. Judge Advocate.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE Manufacturing of Tobacco,**

*In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan.*

WE wish to inform *MERCHANTS and CHEMISTS* that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by *wholesale* or *retail*. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers, we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogsheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS & CO.

Lexington, June 11, 1811.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE**

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale nine hundred acres of LAND, of a superior quality; its situation about two miles south east of the town of Versailles, the seat of justice for Woodford county, and about ten miles from Lexington. There are about 350 acres of the above tract enclosed, with a new strong fence—250 of which is well cleared and in cultivation; a principal part is first, having produced only one crop of hemp—and about 60 of the woodland (that is enclosed) well set with grass, affording luxuriant pasture. The timber and soil are equal to any in the state. There are on the premises a comfortable squared log house, stone chimneys with kitchen and appurtenant out houses; a large stone house, formerly occupied as a distillery, conveniently situated to a large never failing spring of good water, sufficiently large for a distillery throughout the year.

This land was originally part of M. J. Peyton Short's Greenfield estate, which has justly been considered, taking its advantage of neighborhood, contiguous to the Kentucky river, rail timber, and water into view, as amongst the most eligible situations in the state. The above property will be sold entire, or it will be divided to suit purchasers. A credit will be given for part of the purchase money, on the interest being paid annually. This tract was some time ago advertised for sale by Morrison, Fisher & Sutton—it is now owned by the subscriber to whom application must be made in Lexington.

MADDUX FISHER.

October 1st, 1811.

**The Steam Mill,**  
At Lexington,

Is now in complete operation.—There is kept at the mill a constant supply of

**FLOUR, MEAL, SHORTS, CHOPED RYE and Bran,**

At the following prices—

SUPERFINE FLOUR at 2 dol's the hundred.  
CORN MEAL . . . . . 42 cents the bushel.  
CHOPED RYE . . . . . 42 cents the bushel.  
B. TAN . . . . . 8 1-4 cents the bushel.  
SHORTS . . . . . 1 do. per hundred.

WHEAT, CORN & WOOD are bought at the Mill at market prices—and FLOUR, MEAL, &c. are exchanged for GRAIN.

JOHN H. MORTON & CO.

September 23d, 1811.

**JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,**  
J. P. Campbell's

**SERMON ON BAPTISM.**

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

I WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND, VIZ.

10,000 Acres lying in Knox county, on Rock castle.

5,000 Acres in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork & Salt river, a great proportion bottom.

1,000 Acres in Washington county, on Pleasant's run.

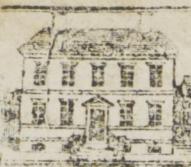
The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford County, 26th July, 1811.

## KENTUCKY HOTEL.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,



ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay, for a term of years, the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his stable shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

## PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

**Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,**

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent

& Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New York.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

**Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.**

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

**Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,**

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbo, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

**ITCH CURED,**

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

**Hamilton's Grand Restorative**

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the moderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

**Hamilton's Elixir,**

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumption, and is a certain remedy for the itoping Cough.

**Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster, Tooth Ache Drops.**

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, junior, his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Wadsworth, M. Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

**Partnership Dissolved & Partnership Formed.**

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of Morrison, Fisher & Sutton, has been dissolved by mutual consent—and a new concern has been formed under the firm of

**Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.**

All demands against the firm of Morrison, Fisher & Sutton, will be settled by the present concern—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Morrison, Boswells and Sutton.

And they now offer for sale, a complete and elegant assortment of

**MERCHANDIZE,** consisting of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queen's Ware,**

All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, at their store on Market-street.

A VERY VALUABLE FARM.

TO be sold with immediate possession, two and a half miles from Lexington and within sight of the Stroud's road, a hundred and seventy-five acres of

First Rate Land,

of which about seventy are cleared, twenty-five in wood pasture, the rest heavily timbered. There is on the land a handsome new brick dwelling house and smoke house, besides several log cabins and two springs—the title is undivided. This property may be had a bargain—one half of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in June and September next. For further particulars, enquire of the printer.

At the following prices—

SUPERFINE FLOUR at 2 dol's the hundred.

CORN MEAL . . . . . 42 cents the bushel.

CHOPED RYE . . . . . 42 cents the bushel.

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TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford County, 26th July, 1811.

2-ff

January 6th, 1812.

## FANATICISM EXPOSED:

### OR THE Scheme of Shakerism

Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion, and found to be contrary to them all.

REV. JOHN BAILY,

Of Kentucky.

Lately published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cents.

Was Stolen

FROM the subscriber's stable 1 1/2 miles from Lexington, on Stroud's road, on the night of the 2d of December, a

### Bright Bay Horse,

Fifteen hands high, six years old, paces, trots and canters very well, has one hind foot white and a few white hairs in his forehead, and just above his nose—a dent on the right side of his neck. Shot before, and has lately had his main and tail trimmed, has been nicked and carries very well, shows a good deal of white in his left eye. A generous reward will be paid for the horse.

DAVID BARTON.

Dec. 7, 1811.

**SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER**

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

### SALT - PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during rese n year.

January 1st, 1812.

### Take Notice.

A VALUABLE MARE strayed from